

The Democratic Pioneer.

TRUTH, JUSTICE AND THE CONSTITUTION.

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[NUMBER 19.]

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

J. B. GODWIN, Editor.
J. B. GODWIN & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

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J. B. GODWIN.

BERRY'S CITY HOTEL,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
EDWIN BERRY, PROPRIETOR.
THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RE-
spectfully inform his friends and
the public generally, that he has
just leased for a term of years the
Hotel formerly kept by George A.
Williams, Esq., and is now prepared to ac-
commodate all who may favor him with their
patronage.
The hotel will always be furnished with the
best of food and the most attentive
service. The public are requested to give
the traveling public the most comfortable
and give entire satisfaction to those who
stop at the "CITY HOTEL."
April 23, 1857—ly

LEIGH HOUSE,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING LEAS-
ed for a term of years this spacious and
comfortable hotel, would announce their
readiness to accommodate the traveling public
in such a manner, they hope, as to meet with
approbation.
This House is known to be one of the largest
in the State—it is 100x100, well furnished,
large and comfortable, and to the cleanliness of
which special attention will be paid. Add to
this, a TABLE well supplied with all the
delicacies of the season, and landlords
who will do all in their power to please and
make comfortable their guests; and the public
need not fear of having their wants and comfort
satisfactorily and attentively administered to.
HINTON & LEE, Proprietors.
J. B. GODWIN, N. C. Jan 29—11.

A CARD.
MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
GATESVILLE, N. C.
I CAN accommodate from 2 to 400 persons in
the best style also I have one of the largest
halls in the State, and most attached, for
the accommodation of the public generally.
Come and see me.
J. T. G. VAUGHAN.
Aug. 2, 1858.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.
JAMES W. HINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.
WILL attend the Courts of Pasquotank,
Perquimans, Chowan, Currituck and Cur-
rituck. He will give prompt attention to all business
connected with the law.
Office on Main Street, next door to the
High House.
November 9, 1858.

J. B. GODWIN,
DENTAL SURGEON.
CONTINUES THE PRACTICE OF HIS PRO-
fession at his rooms, in the new brick build-
ing erected by James W. Hinton, Esq., one
corner East of the Leigh House.
Elizabeth City, Dec. 14, 1858.

CHARLES E. LOWTHER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GATESVILLE, N. C.
WILL attend all the Courts of Gates, Hert-
ford, Chowan, Perquimans and Pasquotank
counties.
He will give prompt attention to all business
connected with the law.
Office on either of the above counties, punc-
tually attended to.
Jan 24

JOSEPH E. CARTER,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
MURFREESBORO, N. C.
WILL practice in the County Courts of
Hertford, Bertie, Northampton, and
Currituck. Particular attention paid to
the collection of all claims entrusted to him,
and will meet with ready attention and scrup-
ulous exactness.
The best of references can be given.
Dec. 1857—11.

BUSINESS CARDS.
[D. D. SIMMONS.]
D. D. SIMMONS & BRO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION & FOR-
WARDING MERCHANTS,
SOUTH FORT, VA.
J. H. WHITEHURST,
METRO DAGERREOTYPES,
GALLERIES
107 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
17 Main Street, Richmond, Va.
Main Street, Norfolk, Va.
Pocomoke Street, Petersburg, Va.
Pocomoke Street, Lynchburg, Va.
All business taken equally well in all
places.
aug 6

GEORGE W. BELL,
DEALER IN
RIFLES, PISTOLS, SPORTING APPARATUS
AND FINE CUTLERY,
Road Street, Elizabeth City, N. C.

PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned
have this day formed a Co-partnership,
the style and firm of DELK & LINDESEY,
for the purpose of conducting a GENERAL COM-
mission business. We most respectfully solicit
patrons, pledging ourselves to prompt
attention to all business connected to
experience of Mr. Delk, in the business
past thirteen years, gives our firm all the
advantages of a thorough knowledge of the
market.
We are prepared to grant the usual facilities
to our friends.
EDWIN H. DELK,
Late of Hatteras & Delk.
EDMUND C. LINDESEY,
Late of Currituck Co., N. C.
Jan. 19th, 1856.
ly
NOTICE.—The "Hive," a two
column of one yard wide Brown Cotton, at
per yd. very heavy goods, worth 10 cts.
only, Jan. 8, 1859.

HERRINGS! HERRINGS!!
50 BBLs. OF HERRINGS, FOR
sale by
J. J. GRANDY.

POETRY.

A PICTURE.

A long time ago,
When the spring floods were bounding
And the buds were fast bursting to leaf,
Two children were sporting,
Nor dreaming of trouble or grief,
And kind were their words,
Oh, sweet little bird!
Like birds they were singing forever;
Then the moon was new,
And the stars looked down in the river.

A long time ago,
When the harvest was coming,
And the whippoorwill piped in the field,
Two lovers were walking,
And whispering and talking,
And each to the other revealed
Sweet things to be told,
But things that were old,
And lovers should tell them forever;
When the moon was new,
And the stars looked down in the river.

A long time ago,
When the wheat ears were turning,
And the wind came sweet from the west,
Two lovers were walking,
And whispering and talking,
And often they fondly caressed,
But that is not new
For lovers to do,
And lovers will do it forever,
Whilst the moon comes new,
And the stars look down in the river.

A long time ago,
When the June tree was blooming,
And the tears of the night fell in dew,
Two lovers were walking,
And whispering and talking,
But nothing they said that was new,
For what could be told
Of love that's not old?
Told and retold, will be forever,
Whilst the moon comes new,
And the stars look down in the river.

A long time ago,
When the autumn was coming,
And the leaves were losing their green,
Two lovers were walking,
And whispering and talking,
As for many a day they had been;
But what did they say,
As the leaves turned gray?
"May God keep us happy forever!"
Whilst the moon comes new,
And the stars look down in the river.

A long time ago,
When the winter was blowing,
And the fields wore a mantle of white,
Two lovers were sleeping,
No more they were speaking,
No more in the day or the night,
Oh! all is revealed!
In the cold snow field,
They sleep—and, forever and ever!
Yet the moon comes new,
And the stars look down in the river.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Owing to the pressure upon our columns, we find it impossible to publish in extenso all of the various reports accompanying the President's message; but we shall endeavor to give a full summary of the contents of these interesting documents. The following, from the Washington Union, is a synopsis of the report of Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy:

The first subject of consideration in this document is the employment of the naval force for the purpose of arresting unlawful expeditions against Nicaragua. The facts in relation to this matter were communicated to Congress at its last session by the special message of the President of January 17, 1858. Next the report refers to the vessels sent into the neighborhood of Cuba, to resist the exercise of the right of search by British cruisers. These vessels were all deemed effective for the object for which they were sent, because in the execution of their mission no one of them would have hesitated to resist a ship of the largest class. They were instructed to protect all vessels of the United States against the exercise of the right of search on the high seas, in time of peace, by the armed vessels of any other power. These instructions have been often repeated, and are now regarded as standing instructions to the navy of the United States wherever employed. They put the deck of an American vessel on the same footing with American soil, the invasion of which under foreign authority is to be as strenuously resisted in the one case as in the other. They regard such invasion as in the highest degree offensive to the United States, incompatible with their sovereignty and with the freedom of the seas, and to be met and resisted by the whole power of the country. This question of right, upon which we had gone through one war and half a century of negotiations, was brought to final issue by placing all other nations in a posture where they must either fight for it or abandon it. The result has proved the wisdom of the measure.

Congress having authorized the President to use force to obtain redress from the government of Paraguay, it was deemed expedient to send a powerful fleet into that neighborhood, to be employed if necessary for that purpose. Accordingly the squadron on the East coast of South America has been increased so that it will consist of two frigates, two sloops-of-war, three brigs, twelve armed steamers, and two armed corvettes. They have been ordered to rendezvous near Buenos Ayres, and to be in readiness for any action that may be required. Of this force, one sloop, three brigs, and twelve steamers can lay the whole river

coast of Paraguay under effective blockade, ascend the river to the capital of that country, and overcome any resistance that may be offered. The object of the department has been to leave no doubt of the success of an expedition set on foot to protect the persons and property of American citizens in a remote country, to vindicate the honor of the American flag in a particular instance of wanton outrage offered to it, and to indicate a determined purpose on the part of this government to cause it to be respected wherever its protection may be rightfully involved. The Secretary recommends the purchase of the six propellers and three side-wheel steamers which have been chartered for service on this expedition.

During the past year the department has sent out a surveying party, under the command of Lieutenant J. M. Brooke, to survey and lay down with accuracy the obstructions to navigation in the usual routes between San Francisco and China. The steam-frigate Niagara, under the command of Captain Hudson, was in March last placed at the service of the Atlantic Telegraph Company to co-operate with the vessels of that company in another effort to lay the Atlantic cable. Having performed this service, she returned to New York, where she arrived on the 18th of August, and was put out of commission. It was deemed a fitting sequel to her participation in that enterprise of science that the Niagara should be engaged in an enterprise of distinguished philanthropy. The brig "Echo," an African slave, having been captured on the coast of Cuba and brought into Charleston with her cargo of 300 slaves, the Niagara was ordered to restore these Africans to their native country; she left New York for that purpose, proceeded to Charleston, took them on board, and on the day following sailed for Liberia.

The Secretary makes honorable mention of the kindness of Sir Houston Stewart, the admiral of the port of Kingston, Jamaica, and other British officers, when the steam-frigate Susquehanna was compelled to put into that port on account of the yellow fever making its appearance on board.

The five steam sloops-of-war, authorized by the act of March 3, 1857, will soon be completed. The one built at New York by Mr. Westervelt, under contract with the Government, will be ready for trial at sea during the present month. That built at the Philadelphia navy yard has been launched, and will be ready for trial in March. Those built at the Charleston and Gosport navy yards will be ready for launching during the present month, and for sea by July. The other built at Pensacola will be launched in the spring. The seven steam screw sloops-of-war, and one side-wheel steamer, authorized by act of June 12, 1858, are in a state of great forwardness. Five of them will be launched during the present month, and ready for sea by May next, and the other two screw steamers will be launched early in the spring, and be ready for trial by June. The side-wheel steamer is building at the navy yard in California, will be launched in the ensuing spring, and be ready for sea in August. In the construction of the steamships authorized by the acts of Congress referred to, it has been the aim of the department to combine speed and power with strength in the highest practicable degree for vessels of their class. The importance of high speed has not been too highly appreciated; and in the Dahlgren gun has been found the most effective arm for use on these steam propellers. It is believed that there is no gun in any service which surpasses it for strength, range, accuracy and power.

The report goes on to state that all our past experience has evinced the necessity of an increase of the navy. It is impossible with our present naval force to give adequate protection to the persons and property of American citizens pursuing their various avocations by land and sea in all parts of the world. What we more especially need in time of peace is a large number of vessels capable of entering the rivers and harbors of all foreign countries as well as our own. Such is the condition of Mexico and of the Central and South American States, that it is indispensable necessary that we should be able to approach them frequently, and at every accessible point. There is no other mode of extending effectual protection to American interests in that or any other quarter of the globe where the existing governments lack stability, or for other causes, cannot be relied on for the performance of international duties. The frequent presence of a ship-of-war, though not of the largest class, exerts a powerful restraining influence, and will generally save our citizens from the infliction of gross injuries.

There is also a necessity for an augmentation of our naval force, in view of the unprecedented rapidity with which our commerce has increased. We are already one of the greatest commercial powers of the world. Frequenting all seas and visiting all countries, it is vain to suppose that it can be protected by a few ships of the larger classes. The only mode of doing it in an effective and economical manner is to give the navy greater efficiency by multiplying the number of smaller vessels of light draught and powerful armament, capable of following commerce into whatever waters it may frequent, and of which four or five can be built and maintained in commission for the cost of a single frigate or ship-of-the-line. Twenty effective vessels of the smaller class can be built and kept at sea for what it would cost to build and keep at sea four or five vessels of the larger class; and they would usually be as powerful in time of peace for all protective or preventive purposes as any others, while they would be useful and formidable in war. Still another reason for an increase of the naval force presents itself in the immense extent of sea-coast on our Atlantic and Pacific shores, which should be guarded with jealous care by those floating fortifications. The United States should be present and have a predominance of influence all over the American continent, and in order to maintain it, should have the means of causing

their power to be felt at any point wherever and whenever it might be necessary.

The Secretary goes on to say that if we were under different circumstances as regards the finances of the country, he should not hesitate to recommend an increase of the navy on the general ground that it is required for defense, and will be necessary to maintain our rights and the honor and character of the country. For the present, however, he reluctantly contents himself with urging the construction of at least ten more war steamers, such as were authorized by the act of Congress of the last session.

The Naval Academy at Annapolis, under the superintendence of Captain George S. Blake, continues to give marked evidence of its great usefulness. One hundred and eighty-nine sailing midshipmen are now attached to this institution. The report recommends, in order that the naval professors of mathematics may be transferred to the Naval Observatory, where they are much needed, that authority be granted by Congress to do for the navy as has been done at West Point for the army, to organize a corps of professors of the academy, composed of civilians, with such compensation as will command the highest abilities for this most important service.

The sloop-of-war Preble, under Commander Crozier, has made a cruise during the past summer as a practice ship, with a view to the instruction of the acting midshipmen at sea in navigation and seamanship. Ninety-seven pupils were on board, who exhibited commendable zeal and proficiency, and profited by the opportunity thus presented them of improving themselves in the practical duties of their profession. Attention is called to the very inadequate provision that has been made for the accommodation of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and also to the necessity of increasing the effective strength of the medical corps of the navy. An addition of twenty surgeons and as many assistant surgeons will suffice to meet the immediate wants of the service. The Secretary likewise recommends the appointment of fifteen or twenty additional pursers, and that the number of privates in the marine corps be increased to 2,000.

The board of officers heretofore appointed to prepare a code of signals for the use of the navy have reported a code, which on the 13th of July last was adopted by the department; it embraces day, night, and for signals, and has been printed and partly distributed to vessels in commission. A code of regulations for the government of the navy has been prepared, in obedience to the act of Congress of March 3, 1857, and is now reported, to be laid before Congress. In doing so, the Secretary enters his dissent to giving this code the authority of law, as it would detract from the authority of the Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, and the regulations should be varied, modified, or suspended from time to time, according to the exigencies of the service.

The expedition sent to New Granada by the War and Navy Departments to survey a route for a ship canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific, through the Atrato and Truando rivers, returned in safety in May last, having accomplished the enterprise in which they were embarked. The report of the officers in charge has not yet been submitted.

The report proceeds to detail the points at which the naval forces are now stationed, and alludes to the capture of several slaves; also, to the steps taken to protect the honor of the American flag at St. Domingo, in the case of the American schooner "Charles Hill," and at the island of Navassa, where our citizens were engaged in procuring guano. The sloop-of-war Plymouth, under Commander Dahlgren, and the Fulton, under Lieut. Almy, visited Tampico, to investigate certain grievances which our citizens have suffered from the authorities there, and obtained the redress demanded. Other cases are mentioned as illustrative of the manner in which the officers and vessels attached to the several squadrons are employed in protecting American interests within the limits of their respective stations. At no period when we were not actually engaged in war has the navy been more actively employed than during the past year.

The Secretary expresses his high appreciation of the labors of Commander Maury bestowed upon his wind and current charts and sailing directions for many years past, and of the benefits conferred by him upon commerce by giving the results of those labors to the world.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1860, the estimates are \$13,500,370 80, including \$614,000 for completing the eight light-draught steamers authorized at the last session of Congress, and not including the usual compensation of \$935,850 for steamship mail service, which will then be discontinued. Of the above estimates, the amount for the navy proper is \$9,470,879; for the marine corps \$703,394 55, and all other objects \$3,326,097 25.

A retired cheesemonger, who hated any allusion to the business that had enriched him, once remarked to Charles Lamb in course of discussion on the Poor Law: "You must be in mind, sir, that I have got rid of that sort of stuff you poets call the 'milk of human kindness.' Mr. Lamb looked at him steadily, and gave his acquiescence in these pithy words: 'Yes, I am aware of that; you turned it into cheese several years ago!' Exit cheesemonger, complaining of a sudden touch of toothache.

WISDOM OF TOWN LADIES.—"Pa, why don't you buy a hen, so we can have all the eggs we want?"

"My dear, one hen would not lay all the eggs we want."

"Why yes it would, Pa; we only use a dozen eggs a day, and a good hen would certainly lay that many."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOUGH DOSE.

There is a doctor in the north-western part of Philadelphia, who is especially remarkable for being, as the women call it, short and crusty. A week or two since he was called to visit a patient who was laboring under a violent attack of cheap whiskey.

"Well, Doctor, I'm down, you see; completely floored; got the tremendous delirium, you know."

"Tremors, you fool; where'd you get your rum?" asked the Doctor.

"All over in spots, broken out promiscuously, doctor."

"Served you right; where'd you get your rum?"

"Father died with the same disease, took him under the short ribs and carried him off bodily."

"Well, you've got to take something immediately."

"You're a trump, Doc—here, wife, I'll take a tip of old rye."

"Lie still, blockhead. Mrs.—, if your husband should get worse before I return, which will be about an hour, just give him a dose of that trunk-strap, may be that will fetch him to a sense of his folly."

The Doctor sailed out grandly, and within an hour sailed in again, and found his friend of the "delirium tremens" in a terrible condition, writhing and struggling with pain. His wife, a female of the plain but ignorant school, came up and laying her hand upon the Doctor, said:

"I gave him the strap, as you directed."

"Did you thrash him well?"

"Thrash him?" exclaimed the astonished woman; "no, but I cut the strap into hash and made him swallow it."

"Oh! oh! Doctor, roared the victim, "I swallowed the leather, but—but—"

"But what?"

"I swallowed the whole strap, but I couldn't go the buckle!"

A SAILOR'S LOVE OF FAIR PLAY.—Strolling leisurely about Uncle Sam's big shipyard in Washington the other day, we observed a regular hard weather sailor looking chafed from a man o' war who in turn was watching two men dragging a seven foot cross cut saw through a huge live oak log. The saw was dull, the log terrible hard, and there they went—saw, saw—pull, push, push, pull. Jack studied the matter over awhile, until he came to the conclusion they were pulling to see who would get the saw, and as one was a monstrous big chap, while the other was a little fellow, Jack decided to see fair play; so giving the big one a clip under the ear that capsize him end over end, he jerked the saw out of the log, and giving it to the small one, sung out—

"Now run, you beggar!"

THERE is a lady in Peoria, Illinois, who in twenty-one years has been married three times. On each occasion of her marriage she was united to a man younger than herself, and the last time to one who was twenty-three years her junior. She lived happily with the first, unhappy with the second, but prefers the last. At the age of twenty she was wedded to a man aged nineteen, with whom she lived six years. At the age of thirty she married a man of twenty, with whom she lived only two years. After a lapse of nearly nine years of "single blessedness," at the end of which time she was forty-one years old, she married again, and in this instance, capped the climax, the man she married being only eighteen years old, her present husband, with whom she has lived very happily for two years.

A GAY AND WITTY lady friend of ours of this city, going up to Louisville on one of the fashionable and much puffed steamboats of the Mississippi, was troubled as the passengers were, by cockroaches and other etymological specimens that pervaded every part of the boat. Happening with the Captain, who was a rather proud and consequential personage, the following conversation ensued:—

Lady.—Captain, I thought you commanded a steamboat.

Captain.—"So I do, madam, and a finer does not run."

Lady.—I beg pardon, but I think you ought to call yourself the Captain of a buggy rather than a steamboat—accompanying the same with a certain expression which explained very satisfactorily the meaning of the allusion.

A MAN living "out west" became suddenly ill, being attacked by fever and ague. Fearing he would not live many days, he turned his attention to religion, and began to repent his wickedness—as people are apt to do when death approaches.

While he was in bed previously mourning for his sins, a physician entered the room. The sick man mistook him for a clergyman that had been sent for. His mind being filled with thoughts of eternity, he piously exclaimed in the language of Scripture:

"Oh, sir! sir! what shall I do to be saved?"

The physician, thinking the man alluded to his bodily illness, replied (dryly)—"Take Quinine."

COOL RASCALITY.—In Cincinnati, a few days since, two sharpers composed a countryman, stopping at one of the hotels, and stating that they were "detectives," declared that he was suspected of dealing in counterfeit money. The ruralist asserted his entire innocence; but they said that they would search him, and took him into a private room, when they found \$108 in a number of belts. One went to consult a doctor concerning the bank notes, and remained away so long that his companion also started in search of the doctor. Of course, neither returned, and the unsuspecting fellow learned too late that he was victimized.

LEATHER BREECHES.

What would the young men of the present day and generation, who will wear nothing but the best of broadcloth, say if they were obliged to dress like some of their ancestors? As soon as a youngster went to learn a trade, he was fitted out with a pair of leather breeches, which generally lasted him, with care and patching and mending, until he was free. He then had another pair as part of his freedom suit, which very often served him through life.

We will remember the last of the leather breeches in Newburyport. Old Deacon F., the cobbler, was the wearer. He cut a queer figure in them; his legs, of the Doctor Slop make, measuring a trifle over twenty inches in length. The knees had been patched and patched and patched again. As to the seat, as we live to write it, at the beginning of every winter a huge batch of sole-leather was there put on—half-soiling them, as the old man would facetiously term the operation—which he would remove when the spring weather would render the thick addition uncomfortable. A fast.

Monsieur Foix, a Frenchman who went to Jamaica to embark in business had been sadly abused there. He had been robbed, put in prison, his property confiscated, and every species of indignity and outrage offered him. On his return to New Orleans, he told the story most pitifully to Colonel Pike, of Arkansas.

"Why, Monsieur Foix," said the Colonel, "according to your story Jamaica must be as bad a place as the infernal regions!"

"No!—it is worse."

"Now, Monsieur, do you really mean that?"

"Yes, it is true."

"Well, now, Monsieur Foix," said Colonel Pike, "suppose you were on your death-bed to-night, and the Lord was to appear to you, and say you might go back to Jamaica or go to the infernal regions, what would you say?"

"I would say, Monsieur good Lord, if it be as bad as you say, it is no different at all, I should very much please, to prefer much rather to go to hell."

A GENTLEMAN whose knowledge of the French was limited to a few words, and who was ignorant, even of those, called at a French restaurant a few days since for his dinner.

"Vot vill you have, sar?" said the attentive French waiter.

"I'll take some of that—that—what do you call it?—same as I had yesterday—some French dish or other!"

"I do not recollect, sar, what you have before us."

"Oh! some fried dish—let's see, a fried file de chamois—I believe that's what they call it."

The poor waiter shrugged his shoulders, and put on a look of perfect astonishment when his customer called for a fried chamois.

A sable descendant of Africa, by the name of Mingo, having been at work a distance, was met by his master, returning home on a frightful looking old horse, without saddle or bridle, when the following dialogue ensued:

Master.—Well, Mingo, how came you by that horse?

Mingo.—Oh, Massa! I buy him, and gib ten dollars.

Master.—But where did you get the money to pay for him?

Mingo.—Oh, Massa! me traded; me gib him right down note ob hand for three months.

Master.—But, Mingo, when your three months are out, what then?

Mingo.—Den, Massa—den I take up dat note and gib him another!

A lady sent her servant (we will not mention where he came from) for a new velvet mantilla which was at her dress-maker's.

"John," she said, "if it rains take a coach; I had rather pay the hack-hire than have my mantilla wet."

When the man handed her the mantilla, it was ruined, the paper which covered it being saturated with water.

"Why, John," she said, "I told you to take a cab if it rained."

"So I did, mum; but sars, you wouldn't have your footman a ridin' inside. I got on the box with the driver."

The Whig relates the following incident as having occurred at the last term of the Bolivar County Court:

A man was convicted of hog-stealing, and sentenced to the Penitentiary. We learn that on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, this worthy very coolly told the Court that he "killed the hog in self-defense and ate him out of spite."

The Annapolis Gazette tells the following story of a citizen of that place: A person better known for his wealth than his liberality was requested to aid in the erection of a church. The subscription book was placed in his hands. He looked anxiously and earnestly, and handed it back with the astonishing remark: "No, sir, I will not give anything, not half so many people go to hell now as ought to."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.—A Washington paper contains the marriage of Martin Briggs to Louisa Schooner, Everard Boatman to Margaret Scull, George Shipp to Phoebe Cutter.

What a fleet, to be sure. Half of it, and all, we hope, well mated. There are so many vessels there ought to be a number of berths. We'll see about it. In the mean time, look out for squalls.

A man recently walked two days running and was caught on a bridge afterward.

THE RICH COUNTRY GEL AND THE WICKED CITY CHAP.

The following, which appears in a Buffalo paper, completely "combs down" and lays out "Villikins" and his "Bipah." We commend it to all "boryers of the sentimental." It is fully, hair-raisingly pathetic:

East Havana, Sep. 2, 1858.

Most dear editor the following sad verses was sent me by another newspaper. But as the owner of the paper is a cousin of the unfortunate female mentioned below He don't want to insert. If you print it you will hear from me again the verse is literally True:

It's all of a Rich country Gel that I know she plays the According the Melodion also With cheeks red as roses and Teeth white as snow she looks like an angel as Milliken she goes ri to ri li la ri li la.

That was a Young fellow from the city he tried to entice her to leave her sweet home, he gave her a Lookit he gave her a ring And Black nigger Melodys tried for to sing ri to ri li la ri li la.

On one Sunday Evening her father says he I want you to leave off this youth's company of them counter Jumpers I pray you beware you'll find them doastful I vow & declare ri to ri li la ri li la.

Then the Damsel she cried & the damsel she wept she took to reading Novels when she ought to have slept She left her Melodion and According also & a little while she crazy did go ri to ri li la ri li la.

MORRILL.
now all go pretty Maidens that a lesson would learn beware of those Dandys and their Company spare if you would not git ravin crazy also When they come to humbug just tell them to go ri to ri li la ri li la.

An exchange paper announcing the opening of a new cemetery, says:—"Mr.— and the pleasure of being the first individual buried there." That is about equal to the physician who announced that he had changed his residence to the night lodge of the church-yard, which he hoped it would prove a convenience to his numerous patients.

"What are you about, my dear," said his grandfather to a little boy who was sliding under the room and casting furtive glances at a gentleman who was paying a visit. "I was trying, grandpa, to steal papa's hat out of the room without letting the gentleman see it, for papa wants him to think he's a thief."

A PAR GEL.—Among the attractions of a camp-meeting at Reading, Conn., was a fat girl, wet in her teens, weighing six hundred pounds, and dressed in bloomers, with low-necked dress and bare arms. A good many people saw a great deal of her, and report her fair to behold.

When a stone was once thrown into the pulpit where John Murray was preaching in Boston, he picked it up, and holding it before his congregation said, "This is a weighty argument, but neither rational nor convincing."

Too much love of the ridiculous is the dry-rot of all that is high and noble in youth. Like a canker, it eats away the finest qualities of their nature; and there is no limit to the sacrifices made to it.—Miss Landon.

A Missouri editor apologizes for the neglect of editorial duty, on account of the advent of a new member of the family, and claims indulgence on the ground that the thing "only happens once a year."

A hotel and livery-stable keeper at a fashionable watering place advertises, among other inducements to visitors, sociables for young ladies and gentlemen, and suitcases for married folks.

Leather.—Two pairs of shoes were lately made by a shoe manufacturer in Lynn, to fill an order for a Southern plantation. They are intended for a slave, who is also an overboard, and measure 19½ inches in length, with a corresponding width.

An Indiana paper refuses to publish eulogies gratis, but adds:—"We will publish the simple announcement of the death of any of our friends with pleasure."

A gentleman was speaking the other day of the kindness of his friends in visiting him. One old aunt, in particular visited him twice each year and stayed six months each time.

Mrs. Partington, speaking of the rapid manner in which deeds are perpetrated, said that it only required two seconds to fight a duel.

We waste our time in moments, our money in shillings, and our happiness in trifles.—Mrs. Montague.

A HIGH RENT.—A hole in the crown of your hat.

CANZONET ON CRINOLINE.
When lovely woman, hooded in fully,
Grows more expansive every day,
And makes her husband melancholy
To think what bills he'll have to pay;

When in the width of fashion swelling
With air-balloons her skirts may vie,
The truth—what hinders Punch from telling?
Is that she looks a perfect—Gey!



J. B. GODWIN, Editor.

ELIZABETH CITY:
TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1859.

NOTICE.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm of J. B. Godwin & Co., was dissolved on the 8th instant, by limitation.

J. L. Palmer having retired from the concern, the business of the late firm will be settled by the other partners only.

J. B. GODWIN,
MARTIN V. B. GILBERT,
JOHN L. PALMER.

The business of the "Democratic Pioneer" office will be conducted by the subscribers under the same firm as heretofore.

J. B. GODWIN,
MARTIN V. B. GILBERT,
Elizabeth City, N. C., Dec. 28, 1858.

OUR TOWN.

It has been our intention for some time to take a hasty glance at the improvements which have been made in our little city during the year, but were prevented from doing so from a variety of causes.

We know of no better time for doing it than this, the beginning of a new year. It may not be a matter of much interest to our distant readers to have detailed to them an account of what the place has been doing in the way of improvement for a twelve-month, yet it may be a source of gratification for them to know that, notwithstanding the pressure in the money market, the prosperity of at least this portion of the State, if retarded, has not been entirely prostrated. Such is the fact with us, and we refer to it with pride.

When we say that the people of Elizabeth City have been peculiarly afflicted by the financial embarrassment to which the whole country has been subject, the reasons will appear to every one. Exclusive of the effects from the general depression and the ruinous depreciation of bank paper, the losses from the destructive conflagration with which we were visited in the early part of the year fell heavily upon many of our citizens, adding to the embarrassments which the crisis had produced. This, however, was not sufficient to check the enterprise of our people, and whilst substantial and ornamental edifices have sprung, as if by magic, from the ashes of the old, other parts of the town have been undergoing the same useful and beautifying operation.

We do not purpose a full list of the buildings erected during the year, as it would require more space than we can devote to the subject; we note the more prominent as indicative of our rapid growth. The burnt district scarcely bears the mark of the conflagration. Mr. Henry Culpepper has built upon the ruins of his old stand, west side of Water street, a fine and commodious frame building which he now occupies as a store and residence. Messrs White & Lavery have erected a handsome brick store where stood the one formerly occupied by them; it is rapidly approaching completion. They have also put up a spacious wood store by the side of it, where Mr. White at present holds forth. The space between Culpepper and White & Lavery—the width of a square—has been partially filled up. A large wooden building, raised by W. B. Burgess, stands on the opposite corner. On the eastern side, southern extremity, is the spacious store and warehouse of Mr. B. Spruill. The county dock occupies a space of two brick buildings, 58 by 80, the property of J. W. Hutton and J. J. Grandy, erected upon the site of the old establishment of the latter gentleman. It is progressing to completion. North of this is the handsome brick structure of Mr. T. D. Knox—a credit to the owner and an ornament to the town. It fronts 27 feet and extends back 75 feet. In its construction no pains or expense has been spared, and Mr. Knox now has one of the most tasteful and best arranged stores in the place. Mr. W. H. Clark's agricultural machine manufactory and depot now arrests our attention. This is a magnificent brick structure, and when completed, will be among the most extensive establishments of the kind in the Southern country. It occupies the place of his former manufactory, and is 84 feet in length by 68 wide—exclusive of the engine room and blacksmith shop, which are separate buildings, the latter being 40 feet long by 30 wide, three stories high, with a gravel roof. The lower story will be used for storing farming implements, tools, machinery, &c.; the office will be upon the same floor. A portion of the second room will be appropriated to new work, the remainder and the third floor to manufacturing purposes. Mr. Clark will employ, besides a large number of hands, all the latest improved labor-saving machines, and every other improvement for facilitating his operations. This establishment is within a few feet of the wharf and presents a handsome appearance in approaching the harbor. Much attention has been given to neatness in construction, and it is really an imposing edifice.

Besides the rebuilding of this portion of the city, we may mention a fine brick warehouse put up by Peter O. Williams; two stores, a dwelling under the same roof, 70 feet by 44, built by J. B. Fearing; a large two story frame store by Thomas Gaikins, and another occupied by J. M. Matthews, the last three are on Road St. We can refer to but one other at present, and that a 37 by 31 brick building, adjacent to the Beigh House, intended for offices. It is two stories in height, and belonging to J. W. Hutton, Esq., exhibits the taste and judgment usually displayed by that gentleman in such matters. Others might be noticed, but we must stop for the present. The severe losses which the community has sustained by fire has induced many to resort to brick in building. Taking into consideration the financial embarrassments of the year we think our people have done well.

SPECIFIC DUTIES.

The Democratic party is a party of principle. From its organization to the present time it has contended for certain great cardinal measures as necessary to a safe, economical, and prosperous administration of the affairs of the federal government. In all its contests with the opposition these fundamental ideas have constituted the platform upon which it placed itself, and it was acknowledged by those against whom it was contending; when placed in power they formed the bases of its operations.

It is to be expected then, that any innovation upon its creed or alteration of the articles of its faith will, at this day, be met with a stern and unqualified opposition. No matter how high the authority from which the proposition emanates, or undoubted the Democracy of him that attempts the interpolation, he must, and will, encounter a barrier over which it will be impossible to leap, and his voice will be drowned amid the indignant remonstrances of the united Democracy.

This is clearly established by the reception given to the recommendation of President Buchanan, by the party which elected him, to abolish the *ad-valorem*, and substitute the specific system of levying duties. The present mode, *ad-valorem*, has ever been regarded by the Democratic party as the more just and equitable of the two, and though it may be liable to objections, they are not proportionate to those to which specific duties are obnoxious. It is to be regretted that Mr. Buchanan should have yielded up a principle so long incorporated in the creed of the Democratic party, and which is in consonance with the spirit which discards a protective for a revenue system of collecting duties. He is the President of the confederated States, and not Pennsylvania alone. The interests of the entire Union should command his attention, and not that of any particular State at the sacrifice of the well being of the others. It cannot be denied that the President, in the wish which he has communicated to Congress, has been swayed by the demand from a particular locality more than his duty to the Democracy should have allowed, and however much his state love may have urged him to favor a policy favorable to her interest, he should have recollected that such a policy was in direct antagonism to the principle of the Democracy and injurious to the country at large. We are not expressing a doubt of the sincerity and honesty of the President's opinions, but we simply say that we believe that his natural leaning to Pennsylvania has biased his judgment, and that seeing his views were in conflict with his party, he should have well weighed the matter before he commenced a policy diametrically opposed to all democratic antecedents. We rejoice that the democratic press have met this part of the President's Message with a decided condemnation. It exhibits their devotion to principle, and their unwavering determination to adhere to the sound and practical system of established democratic economy under any and all circumstances.

Though it is a suggestion of a democratic President, the party has not hesitated to enter their emphatic protest against the adoption of specific duties in the collection of revenue.

THE NEGRO EXEMPTION LAW.

A highly intelligent friend, who is himself a large slaveholder, writes to us expressing his gratification that a bill has been introduced into the Legislature, the object of which is to give more strength to the institution of slavery by exempting one negro in each family from execution for debt. He is very desirous that this bill shall become a law.

Without going at this time into a consideration of this subject, and without any opinion of our own upon it, we may add that it is one which may well arrest and engage the attention of the Legislature. It will doubtless be considered, and elicited discussion, when the arguments for and against the measure will be adduced.

There are about three hundred thousand slaves in North Carolina, and the number of slaveholders out of the six hundred thousand white population, is between thirty and forty thousand.—*Raleigh Standard.*

We are glad that the 'Exemption bill' to which the *Standard* refers has been introduced, and if the Legislature will consult the signs of the times, and weigh properly the circumstances surrounding us, they will not only consider the matter, but it will be promptly passed. No reflecting man can be ignorant of the fact that there is a gap in Southern society that needs filling up. There are many jealous spirits among the five hundred and sixty thousand slaveholders in the State, and with such a large preponderance there is no telling what a moment of phreny might accomplish. Establish an equilibrium between the two interests; give to the poorer classes of society a direct and tangible proof of the beneficial effects of the institution, by allowing them to hold one negro exempt from the rapacious hand of the heartless creditor, and it will be doing more to strengthen the South than all the Legislation from now until old Gabriel wakes us up with his trumpet.

NORTH CAROLINA PLANTERS.—The prospectus of this Agricultural periodical for 1859 has been sent us by the publisher, Mr. A. M. Gorman. It is issued from Raleigh, at the low price of \$1.00 per annum. The editor says:—

The past year has been one of trial with us. We might say we have been greatly discouraged, on account of the meagre support we have received from the Planters of the State, and others. But we do not wish to look at the gloomy side of the picture now. We would fain believe that our dark days are over, and that 1859 will see the Planter in ten thousands of the homes of our Farmers and Mechanics. If you will take the accompanying Prospectus, each of you will receive it, and send us five, ten or twenty subscribers, the work will be accomplished.

Those who were engaged in moving and hiring servants on Saturday will appreciate the force of the following remarks of the *Norfolk Herald*. We think with that paper that, could the change be made in the old year and the beginning of the new, which all desire to spend in social gatherings and family reunions—where all would rejoice, could worldly cares and the perplexities of business be laid aside, and the few days be devoted to the exchange of congratulation and a general mingling of friends and kindred around the festive board, or the social hearth-stone. Now it is confused and confounded; one universal bustle, every thing turned topsy turvey. A moving in upon B, and C, throwing household and kitchen furniture out of the windows in the rain and mud to make room for D, who is half crazy to get out of the way of K. Then at the very time that you have the greatest use for trained servants you are left to do the work yourself, and those you have had through the year are off on a bus, preparatory to going to their new homes. There is true wisdom in the suggestions of our contemporary of the *Herald*, and we recommend them to our readers.

THE 1ST OF OCTOBER INSTEAD OF THE 1ST OF JANUARY.—We are glad to find that the press both in this city and Portsmouth concur with us in recommending this change in the day for the hiring of servants and renting of houses. The difference between the two is so manifestly great, and the preference so decidedly in favor of the 1st of October, that we cannot imagine a solitary objection to establishing it as the annual contract day for houses and servants. The weather is usually very fine about the 1st of October, and the days are then of moderate length; in both cases favoring those who have to change their dwellings, lay in their fuel and prepare for winter, while the 1st of January is very apt to be preceded or accompanied by the very worst kind of weather, and the days are at their shortest. The difficulties, inconvenience, damage to furniture, individual exposure to the mud and mire of the streets, and the peltings of the pitiless storm, are all in wretched contrast with the circumstances attendant on a "moving" in October. The weather for the last three days, wet, cold and dismal—coating the streets with mire—may be taken as a sample, and the exhibition of drays and carts loaded with furniture, exposed to it all, should "plead trumpet tongue" in favor of the change to the mild and agreeable temperature and clear weather of the 1st of October. Let the citizens generally be ready on the 1st of January 1860, to make their rent and hire contracts to the 1st of the following October, and they will relieve themselves of the greatest inconvenience that any community ever submitted to.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS.

LONDON QUARTERLY, for October; **EDINBURGH**, for the same month, and the **NORTH BRITISH** for November, have all been received. It is useless to eulogize the contents of these reviews, for as a general thing, they are always good. Of course, there are articles occasionally which a Southern reader might wish to see excluded, but the source from which those emanate, and the very many ridiculous and false statements which they contain, are antidotes to the evil which might otherwise result. The value of the material of which they are principally made up will be a measure to recommend them to our readers. The above together with the **WESTMINSTER REVIEW**, and **BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE**, are furnished for \$10; either of the **REVIEWS**, or **BLACKWOOD**, \$3.00 per annum. Address Leonard Scott & Co., publishers, New York.

MEDICAL JOURNAL OF NORTH CAROLINA, Edited, Edward Warren, M. D., Editor. We are in receipt of the above valuable publication for December. This is the third number which has been issued, but the first that we have been permitted to examine. It is handsomely printed, of convenient size, and filled with excellent matter for the man of medicine. The editorials give evidence of a ready pen, and are written with spirit and point. From personal acquaintance with Dr. Warren, we know that the **JOURNAL** will be made worthy of the patronage of the profession. Price \$3.00—issued bimonthly.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal commenced its session in this city, on Thursday last. Judge Ruffin appeared and qualified as one of the Judges. The Court then proceeded to elect a Chief Justice, when Judge Richmond M. Pearson was elected to fill that honorable position.—The applicants for license to practice in the County Courts of the State, of whom there were twenty-five were then examined, when licenses were granted to twenty-one, four of the applicants being rejected.—*Register.*

Among those receiving their license were, L. D. Starke, J. L. Ball, Frank Vaughan, Elizabeth City; and Jesse Wilson, of Perquimans.

THE LEGISLATURE.

No business has been done in either House of the General Assembly, since Thursday last. The Speakers—Messrs. Clark and Settle—have regularly gone "through the motions" of calling their bodies to order, but with no other result than to count the members before them and adjourn. The former gentleman had in his dignified body only two attendants on one day. It is not probable that there will be anything like a working assembly before Monday. On Saturday the two Houses met in the Commons Hall to inaugurate the Hon. John W. Ellis into the gubernatorial chair.—*Register.*

We have received an advance copy of Borer's Ledger, containing the first of the Mount Vernon papers, from the pen of Edward Everett. These papers—one each week—are obtained at a cost of \$10,000, the amount having been paid over to the Mount Vernon Association. The liberality of Mr. Borer in making this arrangement, should induce all interested in the work for which the money was intended to exert themselves to circulate the **LEDGER**.

The December number of the **SOVEREIGN PLANTER** is upon our table. The reputation of the *Planter* is too well established, for it is to be requisite to urge its circulation. It is an indispensable auxiliary to farming operations, and we wonder that it is not in the hands of every agriculturist in the country.

LETTER FROM HON. JAMES B. CLAY, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8th, 1858.

To my Friends of the Ashland District: Up to the meeting of the Convention of the democratic party, at Cynthiana, in May 1857, there was no individual in this district who thought less of entering public life than I did. Neither my tastes nor my education inclined me to desire political distinction. I was well content with my position as a Kentucky farmer, at my old home of Ashland.

In 1855, believing the so called American party to be an organization antagonistic to its principles in very many respects to the ideas with which I had been brought up, and dangerous in its tendencies, to civil and religious liberty, I felt it to be my duty to raise my voice against it. For this, a private citizen, I was assailed by the organ of that party. They had a perfect right to attack me, had they confined themselves to the public and political positions I had assumed. They were not content with this, but as you are all aware, the sacred precincts of my private life were invaded; nothing was too tender and delicate to escape the shafts of the public defamers, who by calumny and detraction sought to make me appear a very monster in human shape—and they were upheld, supported, and sustained by their party to such extent, that it might well be said, that if I had received nothing else by inheritance, I had hurried the fate, to be the best abused man in America.

In 1856, it was my opinion that the time was fast approaching, if not already arrived, when there would be that array of sectionalism, so long predicted, which would put in jeopardy the Union itself. I chose to exercise the right of every free man to select the party with which I would act, and to use any influence I might possess in its behalf. I threw myself into the important canvass of that year, the result of which fully justified the correctness of the judgment I had formed, and whatever of good I was able to accomplish, was done fearlessly, and without the hope or expectation of other reward beyond the consciousness of having contributed to rescue the country from the dangers which surrounded it.

Almost unknown among my own people, actuated no doubt in some degree by that generous sentiment which forms so beautiful a trait in Kentucky character, to shield and to uphold the man who unjustly is sought to be down-trodden and crushed, the Cynthiana Convention unanimously tendered to me the nomination as their candidate for Congress. The contest seemed indeed, to be almost a foregone conclusion. Without consulting a single man, relying solely upon the justice and right of the cause, I accepted the nomination promptly and with the same frankness with which it was tendered to me. I had no reason to regret. I was in no manner deceived. Truly, faithfully, and loyally you stood by me, and together you and I accomplished a victory against such odds, as to give the best possible refutation, the testimony of my neighbors, against the miserable personal charges made against me; a victory which struck the severest blow against an organization we thought wrong and dangerous, and which attracted the attention of the whole nation. To the end of my life I shall never cease to feel emotions of the liveliest gratitude to you.

I believe it is the general opinion that I am next year again to be a candidate. I do not think that I should be doing justice to you, did I not inform you at the earliest day of a purpose I have long thought of and upon which I have deliberately concluded. It is not my intention to be a candidate for re-election. From all quarters of the district I have been told, that I could easily succeed next summer, and that it is the general wish that I shall run in order that my friends may give me the endorsement of "well done, good and faithful servant." So far as an endorsement of my course is concerned, I feel that I have already been endorsed, by resolutions passed in nearly every county of the district which has had a meeting, and by approving expressions that have reached me on all sides. I believe, too, that my re-election would be comparatively easy, yet I prefer to give back into the hands of those from whom I received it, a regenerated district, in the full confidence that there are many in the ranks of the democracy who will serve them quite as faithfully as I have endeavored to do.

Having thus made known to you my intention, I have nothing more to do; but to assure you that to the end of my term I shall do my duty as well as I know how; still believing, that in the success of the national democratic party lives the safety of the Union, I have changed none of the opinions upon which you elected me; and that I am faithfully and truly
Your obt. serv't,
JAMES B. CLAY.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Philadelphia *North American* remarks that to estimate the letters of Gen. Cass to Mr. Lamar, and Mr. Forayth rightly, they must be viewed in connection with those parts of the President's message that refer to Mexico and Central America.—The President plainly and repeatedly declares that the United States seeks no acquisition of territory in Central America, and no exclusive control of any of the transit routes. The one great object on which the government is bent to keep these routes open in spite of the irritation of filibusters, or of intestine disturbances, the President regards the transit to be of the nature of an arm of the sea extending through a foreign territory. As no nation would be allowed to close the latter to the commerce of the world, so no State should be allowed to close the former. The vast and increasing interests that are involved in the freedom and security of the transit route quite outweigh the value of the political questions which disturb Central America, and which might lead to the obstruction of the routes that cross that region from ocean to ocean, and to depredation on property in transit.

In this view of the question, the President asks for power to employ the military and naval forces of the United States to open and protect these routes in the event of their being threatened.

A choice day was the 1st of January in E. City. Moist over head, and slightly so under foot. It was a biding day, and there was a general gathering of colors, sexes, sizes, ages, and conditions in town; and such a mixing up of mud, a brick maker might have shed tears to think the street was not a brick yard. Negroes hired well, very well.

OUR PROPER FISCAL POLICY.

No statesman would advise that we should go on increasing the national debt to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government.

"The objects of expenditure should be limited in number as far as practicable, and the appropriations necessary to carry them into effect ought to be disbursed under the strictest accountability."

These admirable maxims, announced in the message of Mr. Buchanan, should be engraved over the door of every department and lettered upon the lid of every treasury chest. They contain the theory of a fiscal system proper for a republic.

It is not to be denied that the present condition of our public finances is testing the capacity of Democratic principles to provide for the wants of Government, as well as the fidelity of the Democratic party to those principles. There is doubtless a panic abroad, from which statesmen are not exempt. A period of universal prosperity has been suddenly succeeded by an endemic revulsion that has swept over the nations of the earth with indiscriminate destruction. A Treasury so redundant that every waste-gate of liberal expenditure could scarce prevent the accumulation of a surplus, has been so completely dried up as to compel a negotiation of almost daily loans to meet the current wants of the Government.

The foundation of a national debt has been laid in profound peace, and the enemies of Democracy insist that these embarrassments are the direct consequences of the tariff reduction of 1857; whilst the discount of industry and investments which subsist rather by the public ability to consume their fabrics, than by protection either incidental or direct, disposes many to consider the means of relieving this discontent, and increasing the public revenue by a modification of the existing rate of duties.

We think the course of extrication from the difficulties which surround us is plain, and perfectly consistent with those principles which the Democratic party has avowed and practiced. The lucid and able statement and vindication of these principles, and their application to the present emergency, as set forth in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, will satisfy any impartial mind that they are alike fitted for support or sunshine, and that there is no necessity for making any more radical modification of the tariff than is suggested in that excellent document.

To these specific modifications, deemed necessary to make the existing system more efficient without departing from the principles upon which it is based, should be added the funding of the public debt as it will fall due within the next few years, and its distribution through a period within which the national prosperity will recover from the sudden check which it has received, resume its former flow, and rapidly reimburse the temporary deficiency.

We observe the delight with which the Protectionists regard the troubles of the treasury. We note the appeal which they make for the embarrassment of the manufacturing classes. We, too, have our sympathies. They embrace the whole labor and investment of the republic. They comprehend as well the ploughman on the prairies who cannot buy, as the artisan at his work-bench who cannot sell. Both these men suffer from the same cause—the reduction of foreign demand for American productions; but, unlike the philanthropist who confines his sympathies to the investment and wages of mechanical labor, we would by no means impose an additional tax upon agriculture to relieve the embarrassment in which it participates with all other interests.

But the proposal of the Protectionists to increase the tariff for the relief of the treasury and of the manufacturing interest, is contradictory and absurd. It, in effect, stands thus:—The Government wants means to meet its expenses. An increase of duties will be attended with an increase of revenue, provided a greater value of foreign manufactures shall be imported; but in such a case it cannot be pretended that domestic manufactures will derive much benefit, since the demand will be supplied by imported goods. If, on the other hand, the increase of duties exclude foreign manufactures, the treasury will remain in its present embarrassed condition, and the public credit will decline.

We scarcely think it Democratic to relieve one class of industry and investment from a common calamity, by assessing its support upon others, which suffer equally from the same causes, more especially when the measures adopted for the relief of the favored classes would leave the common embarrassment without mitigation.

Let us, then, practice the economy and prudence which the Executive, in his wisdom and experience, has recommended to us. Let us applaud those Heads of Departments who have responded that the estimates have been largely retrenched, in consequence of a diminution of the revenue; and that they have attempted, as far as possible, to meet the just wishes of Congress in reducing the expenses; and let Congress co-operate in the common endeavor to reduce the expenditures within the present and probable revenue of the Government.

With a spirit of economy and self-denial so commendable, by a postponement of our immediate obligations to a period when we can extinguish them without any additional taxation, and with the rapid growth of our production and consequent ability to consume the products of foreign countries, the present crisis will pass away without the necessity of departing from that system of financial policy which the Democratic party has inaugurated and maintained, and without the acknowledgment that it has proved utterly ineffectual in a period of national embarrassment.

An administration which has not feared to march into the maelstrom of contending sections, and compose a strife which has rocked the Republic to its foundations, should not hesitate to pursue the path of Democratic principle, and place our finances upon a permanent and solid footing.

If, on the contrary, Congress shall resort to the common resources of borrowing money or increasing the taxes upon popular consumption, the disbursing Department will no longer feel any check, but will return to the same system of estimates, now admitted to have been excessive. The present public debt may be paid off by a new loan, or by an enhanced rate of taxation; but in the first case we shall be still indebted, whilst in the second, the debt being paid off, the taxation will remain.

When the national prosperity, now stunned by the universal concussion, shall revive, and an enhanced rate of taxation renew again the evil of a surplus, the protection-

classes will complain that they have been encouraged but to be destroyed, and protest against a reduction of imports. Increased expenditures would soon absorb the excess of income, and the great agricultural interest complain that it was but an illusory bower down between the two burdens of federal States and special protection.

CHRISTMAS LEGISLATION.

Mr. Turner got the floor and was proceeding to address the Senate.

Mr. Donnell, (interrupting him): Mr. Speaker, is there anything before the Senate?

Mr. Speaker. Yes, the Senator from Orange. (Loud laughter.)

A Senator. I move an amendment.— (Continued laughter.)

Numerous motions to adjourn were now rejected. Senator—, introduced the following bill:

A BILL TO PREVENT THE SAILING UNDER FALSE COLORS.

Be it enacted, &c., and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That any female citizen of this commonwealth, who shall, by the artful use of hoop skirts, high-heeled shoes, false hair, Spanish wigs, cosmetics, or the like, be guilty of seducing or attempting to seduce, any of the male citizens of this State into matrimony, shall be deemed and held guilty of a violation of the laws for the punishment of witchcraft.

The bill was read the first time, and the rules being suspended it was put on its second reading.

Speaker. As this is a private bill, notice of application must be produced. (Laughter.)

1st Senator. I think the object of the bill essentially public. ("Good.")

2d Senator. Is it open for amendment? (Loud laughter.) If so, I propose to amend by including within the provisions of the bill all male citizens wearing shawls, wigs, false whiskers, and using perfumery.

[Here Mr. Speaker Clark showed a little restiveness, but the cloud passed quickly from his brow as a gleam of light revealed the advance of "merry Christmas," and calling a Senator to the chair, he left to their full bent these children of a large growth.]

3d Senator. I am against the bill, Mr. Speaker. For though I was opposed to enlarging the powers of married women— (order, order.)—I am in favor of unmarried ladies spreading themselves and having full swing. (Convulsive laughter.) I move for a committee on unmarried women's rights, and suggest the gallant Senator from Cumberland and Harnett as chairman. (Laughter.)

Senator, springing up. I have no objection to the suggestion of my young friend, for I have nothing to complain of as respects the ladies. I certainly have suffered nothing from their encroachments as yet.

5th Senator. I see, Mr. Speaker, there is no prospect of settling this question today; I therefore move to adjourn.

6th Senator addressing 5th. What news from home. [Allusion important to domestic news received.]

5th Senator. The population is increasing in the West. We want new counties. (Loud laughter.)

6th Senator. I move for a committee to ascertain how many Know-nothings are in the Senate.

7th Senator. There is no use for a committee, they can be seen. (Cries of 'order' and laughter.)

8th Senator moved to adjourn to meet at Asheville at 9 o'clock to-morrow. Rejected.

6th Senator moved that the members of the House of Commons [a large number of whom were present] be expelled. Ruled out of order.

6th Senator drew attention to the members of the House occupying the seats of Senators. He considered the assemblage an unlawful one, and called for the reading of the riot-act.

Speaker. The Senator will take his seat. (Laughter.)

9th Senator. I move the Senate have evening sessions on and after to-day.

3d Senator. I move to amend by inserting 'not' after the word 'have.'

9th Senator. I accept the amendment. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

10th Senator. I move that a general leave of absence be granted to all the members of the Senate and House of Commons for one week.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order.

11th Senator. I move a general leave of absence for all the Lobby members for the balance of the session. Unanimously adopted.

6th Senator. I move, Mr. Speaker, that leave of absence be allowed to Senator 10, forthwith, as he has to walk home all the way and lead a dog. (Loud laughter.)

The way 10 was understood by the reporter to ask the loan of the 6th Senator's suspenders, for some purpose connected with the dog.

12th Senator moved to add Senator 8 to the committee on hoops.

10th Senator. Woman's or molasses? A voice. Whiskey hoops. (Laughter.)

9th Senator thought that revenue might be got out of—(speak up)—hoops, and it would be—(louder)—well to refer the bill to the finance committee.

1st Senator. I move the 9th Senator be required to repeat his speech.

9th Senator. I suggest an operation on the Senator's ears. (Laughter.)

12th Senator moved the committee on hoops have power to send *de* persons and papers. Agreed to.

6th Senator. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask the Commoner from Haywood a question. (Loud laughter.)

Speaker. It is out of order.

6th Senator. Then I can't ask him? It's come to something when we can't speak to a Commoner. (Laughter.)

Speaker. A Senator has no right to ask questions except of Senators in this chamber.

6th Senator. Then, sir, I propose he be elected a Senator for a few minutes.

Speaker. The motion is out of order.

6th Senator. I appeal.

2d Senator. I call for the eyes and nose.

Speaker stating, and about to put the question—

3d Senator. I call the Speaker to order. (Laughter.)

Speaker. The Senator cannot call the chair to order.

3d Senator. Allow me, Mr. Speaker, to state the point.

Speaker. I call the Senator to order. (Cries of "leave, leave.")

3d Senator. A question may be sitting but must be put standing. Speaker. The chair knows that as the Senator. (Loud laughter.) One of the clerks being absent, Senator proceeded to call the roll, commenting on the roll, named, in a most humorous manner, the chair, order—and decision—morrow at 10 o'clock.

To the eye that can see anything, or to the ear that can hear, at such a season, all that is bright in Christmas Present or to be must be shut out! And it may be looking once more towards Christmas shadows of

"The forms that we loved to gaze Should be so, then God help the late heart!"

The House of Commons passed a resolution giving away a number of copies of Prof. Emmons' Geological Report to Sons and Societies out of the State, to be included in the Editors of Northern papers. Rather a small business.

So says the Raleigh correspondent of Western Democrat. "A small business, most truly. But we do not know that it is matter of special wonder in it. men are very 'small' by nature."

"small" work comes as natural as them. We do not know who would including their own State Editors a magnificent donation, nor do we want a "small business," and nothing may be said of it.—*Asheville News.*

Mistaken, Mr. News: something may be said of it; it is a superlatively business, and we might add a little than that, were we so disposed.

Our billingsgate neighbors, the Gazette accuses us of quackery, because we publish Dr. Ayer's advertisements, this same editor knows the Pharmacy is not more free from the quackery of quackery than his medicines. He they are endorsed by the medical journals in this country, are used and prescribed by our best physicians, and have the commendation of professors and eminent character too exalted for his comprehension, and he knows too that they have and are doing in this community an amount of good which the utmost stretch of ability can never hope to equal. *C. Press, Reading, Pa.*

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